What is claimed is:

1. A circuit for driving a light emitting device having a first pole and a second pole opposite to the first pole, the circuit comprising:

a diode which includes a first pole to which a predetermined data signal is applied and a second pole which is opposite to the first pole and is connected to the first pole of the light emitting device; and

a capacitor which includes a first terminal connected to a contact point between the first pole of the light emitting device and the second pole of the diode and a second terminal to which a predetermined control signal is applied, in which, if the diode is turned on and the light emitting device is turned off, an electric charge which corresponds to a difference between a voltage level of the control signal and a voltage level of the data signal, is charged, and if the diode is turned off and the light emitting device is turned on, the charged electric charge is discharged through the light emitting device.

2. The circuit of claim 1, wherein the first pole of the diode and the first pole of the light emitting device are anodes, and the second pole of the diode and the second pole of the light emitting device are cathodes.

3. The circuit of claim 2, wherein one cycle of the control signal is composed of a first interval and a second interval, and the first interval has a predetermined low-level voltage, and the second interval has a high-level voltage in which, after the voltage in the first interval jumps to a predetermined voltage, the voltage is increased by a predetermined rate.

4. The circuit of claim 3, wherein the light emitting device emits light in the second interval, and the amount of current flowing

through the light emitting device is determined by a potential difference between the high-level voltage of the data signal applied to the first pole of the diode in the first interval and the low-level voltage of the control signal, capacitance of the capacitor, and the length of the second interval.

5. The circuit of claim 1, wherein the first pole of the diode and the first pole of the light emitting device are cathodes, and the second pole of the diode and the second pole of the light emitting device are anodes.

6. The circuit of claim 5, wherein one cycle of the control signal is composed of a first interval and a second interval, and the first interval has a predetermined high-level voltage, and the second interval has a low-level voltage in which, after the voltage in the first interval jumps to a predetermined voltage, the voltage is decreased by a predetermined rate.

7. The circuit of claim 6, wherein the light emitting device emits light in the second interval, and the amount of current flowing through the light emitting device is determined by a potential difference between the low-level voltage of the data signal applied to the first pole of the diode in the first interval and the high-level voltage of the control signal, capacitance of the capacitor, and the length of the second interval.

8. The circuit of claim 6, further comprising a switching device connected between a voltage source having a turn-on voltage required to turn on the diode in the first interval of the control signal and the first pole of the diode, which is switched in response to a predetermined switching

signal such that the first pole of the diode is in one state selected from a state where the turn-on voltage is applied and a floating state.

9. The circuit of claim 8, wherein brightness of the light emitting device is controlled by the number of times when the light emitting device is turned on during one frame cycle, and the number of turns-on is set by the switching signal.

10. The circuit of claim 1, further comprising an amplifier which is connected to the first pole of the diode and amplifies a voltage level of the data signal to correspond to desired brightness of the light emitting device.

11. A matrix-type display panel in which scanning lines and signal lines are arranged in a matrix-shape on a substrate and which includes at least one cell in the vicinity of a cross point between the scanning line and the signal line, wherein each cell comprising:

a light emitting device having a first pole and a second pole opposite to the first pole;

a diode which includes a first pole to which a predetermined data signal is applied through the signal line and a second pole which is opposite to the first pole and is connected to the first pole of the light emitting device; and

a capacitor which includes a first terminal connected to a contact point between the first pole of the light emitting device and the second pole of the diode and a second terminal to which a predetermined control signal is applied through the scanning line, in which, if the diode is turned on and the light emitting device is turned off, an electric charge which corresponds to a difference between a voltage level of the control signal and a voltage level of the data signal, is charged, and if the diode is

turned off and the light emitting device is turned on, the charged electric charge is discharged through the light emitting device.

12. The panel of claim 11, wherein the first pole of the diode and the first pole of the light emitting device are anodes, and the second pole of the diode and the second pole of the light emitting device are cathodes.

13. The panel of claim 12, wherein a control signal having predetermined phase delay is applied to a row of each cell, and one cycle of the control signal is composed of a first interval and a second interval, and the first interval has a predetermined low-level voltage, and the second interval has a high-level voltage in which, after the voltage in the first interval jumps to a predetermined voltage, a voltage is increased by a predetermined rate.

14. The panel of claim 13, wherein the light emitting device emits light in the second interval, and the amount of current flowing through the light emitting device is determined by a potential difference between the high-level voltage of the data signal applied to the first pole of the diode in the first interval and the low-level voltage of the control signal, capacitance of the capacitor, and the length of the second interval.

15. The panel of claim 11, wherein the first pole of the diode and the first pole of the light emitting device are cathodes, and the second pole of the diode and the second pole of the light emitting device are anodes.

16. The panel of claim 15, wherein a control signal having

predetermined phase delay is applied to a row of each cell, and one cycle of the control signal is composed of a first interval and a second interval, and the first interval has a predetermined high-level voltage, and the second interval has a low-level voltage in which, after the voltage in the first interval jumps to a predetermined voltage, a voltage is decreased by a predetermined rate.

17. The panel of claim 16, wherein the light emitting device emits light at the second interval, and the amount of current flowing through the light emitting device is determined by a potential difference between the high-level voltage of the data signal applied to the first pole of the diode in the first interval and the low-level voltage of the control signal, capacitance of the capacitor, and the length of the second interval.

18. The panel of claim 13, wherein the cycle of the control signal applied to a row of each cell has a value at maximum which corresponds to a frame cycle of the display panel.

19. The panel of claim 18, wherein the width of the first interval of the control signal is set to be a value obtained by dividing the cycle of the control signal by the number of rows of the display panel.